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DEATH.

COLLAGO.—On May 10th, at Bangkok, Miss PERCILLA L. COLLAGO, daughter of T. F. Collago, of Siam, Customs, aged 18 years.—Shanghai papers please copy.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD L.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 13th, 1913.

FOLLOWING closely upon Dr. SUN YAT-SEN's appeal to Europe to refrain from paying over to the Government at Peking the \$25,000,000 which the PRESIDENT and his Cabinet have contracted to borrow, and predicting a "terrible civil war" if Europe does not give heed to his advice, YUAN SHIH-KAI has issued a Mandate announcing his determination to put down with a strong hand any attempt at another rebellion. It is made abundantly clear in the news from Peking which is printed in another part of this issue that YUAN SHIH-KAI is in full sympathy with Republican ideals, and that he is not the self-seeking, ambitious adventurer that his detractors represent him to be. In a message addressed to both Houses of Parliament he expresses a desire to retire from office, and urges Parliament, now that it is in session, to proceed with the formal election of a President at the earliest possible date. But however much YUAN SHIH-KAI may desire to be relieved of the heavy responsibilities of his office, we are persuaded that the great commercial classes who constitute the backbone of the nation recognise—as the PRESIDENT himself must recognise—that his retirement is entirely out of the question. Upon the National Assembly's confirmation of YUAN SHIH-KAI in the Presidency depend the

future peace, progress and prosperity of China. Nothing is more likely to precipitate the "terrible civil war" that Dr. SUN YAT-SEN predicts than the rejection of YUAN SHIH-KAI when the National Assembly undertakes the duty of electing a President. Though the young men of the Kuo-ming-tang have been shouting themselves hoarse in condemnation of the PRESIDENT and all his works, the gravamen of their charges is seriously weakened by a consideration of the explanations given by the Ministers. Notably in this case, we consider, in regard to the loan. Even had the National Assembly been regularly organised before the signing of the Loan, the PRESIDENT would have incurred a grave responsibility to the country had he been terrified by the Kuo-ming-tang into submitting to the interminable delay which a reference of the loan contract to Parliament would certainly have entailed, for it seems to be the sole mission of the political party with which Dr. SUN YAT-SEN is prominently identified to obstruct the PRESIDENT and to create and foster a feeling of bitterness against the Central Government. These tactics must be fatal to peace and good government if they are continued. If this political party, which has contrived to dominate the Parliament by methods which are said to be by no means constitutional, had set themselves to seriously study the problems which confront the Government with a patriotic intention to aid the PRESIDENT in his solution, it is improbable that the present situation would have arisen. They can hardly plead ignorance of the Government's position, because the Government has publicly explained again and again the urgent necessity of funds, and the recognised leaders of the Kuo-ming-tang have recognised this in their efforts to obviate foreign loans by such futile and fantastic suggestions as a Patriotic Contribution from the People, or by the issue of unconvertible notes. The Government was willing for the Patriotic Contribution expedient to be tried, and it proved a dismal failure; the other alternative, no sane statesman would countenance for a moment. No further alternative to a foreign loan has been suggested from any quarter, and while Dr. SUN YAT-SEN has been telling Europe that a free supply of foreign capital will precipitate a terrible civil war, the general attitude of the opponents of the loan seems to be one of dissatisfaction with the terms and conditions, and arises from a belief that foreign capital could be had in abundance on far less onerous conditions. The trouble is that they have not been able to satisfy the foreign Governments that loans on any other conditions would be safe, and as the leaders in the event of national bankruptcy would naturally expect their respective Governments to safeguard these investments, it must be recognised that the duty of the foreign Governments is to see that their nationals do not lend money to China except upon conditions which will render it in the highest degree improbable that the integrity of China will be jeopardised thereby and the need arise for foreign intervention. If Dr. SUN YAT-SEN and his friends would only calmly think out the situation they would recognise the wisdom of speedily abandoning an attitude which is fomenting another rebellion. The manifesto by the PRESIDENT, which we print in another column, gives a fair warning that while he remains in the public service as President of the Republic he is prepared to meet active rebellion by force, and there can be no doubt that the force at the command of the PRESIDENT is ample for the suppression of any new revolutionary movement such as that which appears to have been inculating in Shanghai.

Cases of small-pox among the Russians in Harbin are increasing.

A Promenade Concert on the Cricket ground is announced for next Saturday night.

We learn that Mr. Shelton Hooper will be a candidate for re-election to the Licensing Board, but we have heard no names yet suggested for the other two vacancies.

The following news item comes from Canton:—"Now that China has been recognised as a Republic, Frank Lee, an American citizen by birth, communicated to the American Consulate to-day that he was renouncing his American citizenship. He advises other American Chinese citizens to follow his example."

As the steamer *Hanoi* was about to leave Haiphong for Hongkong recently, the French authorities arrested an Annamite steward on board on suspicion of acting as an intermediary between the refugee Annamites at Hongkong and the agitators in Tonkin. The total number of persons under arrest on suspicion of complicity in the recent bomb outrage at Hanoi is 120. They are to be tried by a special Court.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN WAR.

THE ALLIES AND THE POWERS.

According to a message from Athens, the Allies' reply to the Powers' latest Note will be presented to-day. They agree to cease hostilities and to send peace delegates to London, but regret that the Powers have not taken into consideration the reservations of the Allies, which touch questions of vital interest to them.

THE ALLIES' INDEMNITY.

According to a message from Constantinople the Allies demand an indemnity of £60,000,000. It is believed that all the Powers now agree to the Russian view in favour of some indemnity, which, however, will be small.

GREEKS v. BULGARIANS.

A message from Salonika states that numerous complaints are made by the Greeks of the conduct of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, including the expulsion of the Orthodox priests. They complain that villages and houses were searched by the troops and looted, and that the inhabitants have been maltreated and imprisoned. They further allege that after the agreement had been signed terminating the conflict between the Greek and Bulgarian troops in the district of Mont Pangeon, the Bulgarians suddenly attacked the Greek troops at Leftura. Details are lacking.

A later message from Salonika states that the fighting between the Greeks and the Bulgarians on the line from Anghera to Leftura has ceased for a few hours by mutual consent. The Greeks lost sixty soldiers killed and wounded. It is believed that the Bulgarians' losses are even greater, besides prisoners.

TERRIBLE TRAIN COLLISION.

The Times correspondent at Salonika says that two Bulgarian troop trains collided on Saturday night between Drama and Buk. About 100 men were killed and 300 wounded.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS CONFER.

THE RESTRICTION OF ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, May 12th.

The Conference between the French and German Socialists, sitting at Berne, was attended by 98 members of the French Parliament and 33 of the Reichstag. The Conference adopted a proposal by Herr Liebknecht appealing to the Swiss Government to take the initiative with a view to negotiating a Franco-German understanding for the restriction of armaments.

CALIFORNIAN ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION.

LONDON, May 12th.

A telegram from Washington says that President Wilson is preparing a telegram to the Governor of California detailing his own and Japan's objections to the Land Ownership Bill, in the hope of inducing him to exercise his veto.

JAPANESE LABOUR FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, May 12th.

A message from Rio de Janeiro states that 1,500 Japanese labourers have landed at Santos. They are the advance guard sent to a new Japanese Company which has a capital of 1,000,000 yen, organised to settle 20,000 Japanese labourers in the Iguaçu Valley, Sao Paulo, for the cultivation of rice, tea, and silk on a large scale.

FRENCH AVIATOR AT HENDON.

LONDON, May 12th.

The French aviator M. Brindejono arrived at Hendon on Bremen. He infringed without molestation, and apparently unwittingly, almost all the new aerial regulations.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 12th.

The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Meehan, Nationalist M.P. for the Leix Division of Queen's County.

[The deceased Commoner was returned unopposed in the last three elections, and the seat has not been contested since 1892.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUFFRAGETTE CAMPAIGN.

MALE SUFFRAGISTS MOBBED.

LONDON, May 12th.

A meeting held in Hyde Park, organised by male Suffragists, was broken up by a mob, who, thrusting the police aside, overturned the cart which served as a platform. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police rescued the speakers from rough handling.

MR. JOHN DILLON AND THE SUFFRAGETTES. A message from Dublin says that the Suffragettes surrounded Mr. John Dillon, M.P., in a street on Saturday, and he told them he would vote against them every time. Early the next morning the windows of his house were bombarded with stones. No arrest was made.

THE WRECK OF THE PORTUGUESE CRUISER.

SALVAGE POSSIBLE.

Yesterday divers investigated the damage done to the wrecked Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*, and we learn that only one small hole was discovered. Though the upper deck was awash at high tide yesterday we understand that the salvage of the ship is possible.

The crew, numbering over 230, under the command of Commander Annibal de Souza Dias, have been taken off, and all the stores have been successfully removed from the ship. It appears that the cruiser took the passage between Dumb Bell Island and Lantau Islands, in the middle of which is a buoy, and passing about 100 yards on one side of the buoy struck a rock bow on.

Every assistance has been rendered by H.M.S. *Otter* and the Admiralty and Kowloon Dock tugs.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A fine of \$275 or three months' imprisonment was imposed upon a woman for being in unlawful possession of opium.

A Chinese woman who attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the water at Kowloon City was brought before Mr. Hazeland yesterday, and bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

Three Japanese stowaways found on board the s.s. *Kwangtshah* from Shanghai were brought before Mr. Melbourne yesterday and find \$50 each. Inspector Kerr remarking to his Worship that there had not been any stowaways on those boats for a long time.

Mr. A. Ogilvie, Mountain View, the Peak, proceeded against his cook for absconding himself from his employment without permission and also disobeying the lawful orders of his master. Complainant asked his Worship to admonish defendant, and his Worship did so, the charge being withdrawn.

George Lopp, Herbert Lopp, and James Lopp, three New Zealand youths, were charged yesterday by Inspector Murison with assaulting and obstructing two Chinese constables in the execution of their duty. The defendants were passengers on the *Sheung Lee* and apparently resisted the efforts of the police to search them for arms, James Lopp striking one of the complainants. A melee ensued. Defendants asked for a remand in order to obtain legal advice, and his Worship consented, fixing bail at \$75 each.

A Filipino man and woman appeared before Mr. Melbourne yesterday charged with being rogues and vagabonds in that they exposed to public view at 18, Wellington Street an indecent exhibition, i.e., a deformed female child. Defendants pleaded guilty. Det. Sergt. Floyd said the child had four legs. Forty cents was charged for admission, boys and girls being admitted for twenty cents. Witness added that a permit should have been obtained from the Registrar-General, but he doubted if a permit would have been issued for such an exhibition. Defendants were bound over in \$100 each to come up for judgment when called upon. The photographs and printed matter in connection with the exhibition were confiscated.

CHINESE SEAMAN COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY.

A Chinese seaman named Ng Lam, employed on the steam launch *Yue Sing*, but temporarily engaged on the steam launch *Tuck Lee*, was very highly commended yesterday by Mr. F. A. Hazeland for his plucky and courageous action in jumping overboard from the *Tuck Lee* and rescuing a woman who had thrown herself overboard with the intention of committing suicide. The woman was bound over to be of good behaviour.

INTERPORT LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG v. HAIPHONG.

Perhaps no game in Hongkong appeals so greatly to the general public as lawn tennis, as was apparent from the large attendance which witnessed the concluding matches in the tournament promoted by the Hongkong Cricket Club. Interest in the game has been further developed by the interport contest which was made possible by the visit of a number of players from Haiphong. This is the first time that we have had the pleasure of seeing our friends from Indo-China on Hongkong tennis courts, though, of course, other interport matches have not been uncommon. Players from Hongkong have visited Manila on previous occasions, teams have gone from Hongkong to Shanghai and Japan, and we have also welcomed players from Shanghai and from Singapore.

The last occasion on which a French player was seen in Hongkong upholding the honour of another port was when Tossaint came down with the Shanghai interport cricket team some three or four years ago. He met Cox from Singapore, and winning the first two sets looked as if he would pick up the honours, but the southern man was in better condition and captured the last three sets.

The wet and squally weather made it doubtful whether the series of matches set down for yesterday afternoon would be played, but the rain held off from the morning so that the courts were playable by 4.30. A good gathering of spectators lined the courts when the doubles were commenced, but the matches did not prove exciting.

The teams were:—
Haiphong—L. H. Doyhambour, R. P. Heraud, G. Ferrien, and R. A. Bovet.
Hongkong—H. A. Nisbet, Captain R. D. Crawford, H. Hancock, and R. Hancock.

In the Doubles H. A. Nisbet and Captain R. D. Crawford beat L. H. Doyhambour and R. P. Heraud by 8-2, 6-4.

The brothers Hancock won their games with R. A. Bovet and G. Ferrien easily the scores being 6-0, 6-1.

SINGLES.

H. A. Nisbet beat L. H. Doyhambour, 6-0, 6-3.

H. Hancock beat R. P. Heraud, 6-1, 6-4.

Captain Crawford beat R. A. Bovet, 6-3, 8-0.

R. Hancock beat G. Ferrien, 6-0, 6-1.

Perhaps the most interesting of the Singles was that between Nisbet and Doyhambour. Although beaten so decisively, the losing player proved to be a foeman worthy of Nisbet's skill, and the games were all very interesting. Doyhambour frequently surprised his opponent and the spectators by the agility with which he picked up and smartly returned seemingly impossible balls, but Nisbet's placing could hardly be excelled, and he played with superb judgment throughout. The Haiphong man was seen to good advantage in the second set, winning the first and third, but Nisbet drew level and only lost another game. A pleasant feature was the noticeably good feeling between the players.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

WIGWAM v. CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

On Saturday the Wigwam T. C. defeated the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on the latter's ground. The scores were as follows:—

CHINESE Y.M.C.A.	
Mohler and Wong	20
Ho Kai and Ho Kai	12
McPherson and Yuen	13
	45

WIGWAM.	
Ludin and Hansen	18
Jeffries and Evans	20
Wolff and Sayer	16
	54

GRAINGEROWER v. CIVIL SERVICE. This game resulted in a victory for the Civil Service by 52 games to 47.

CHINESE R.C. v. CLUB DE RECREIO. The first-named Club vanquished their opponents by 69 games to 40.

THE LAST WILL OF KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

ADVICE TO THE NEW KING.

The political will of the late King George contains some valuable advice to his successor and his other children. King Constantine is urged to love wholeheartedly his "dear little country," and to serve his people faithfully with courage but also with patience. "Let the night pass before coming to a decision. Never let the sun go down on your wrath. Be calm and never forget that you are reigning over a southern people who are easily roused and may in a moment do and say many things which they will probably forget a few hours after. For this reason never fall into a passion and never forget that it is often preferable that the King should suffer rather than his people. Do not lose sight of the fact that the interests of the people must be placed before all other interests, and God will help you in your heavy task. Always love your mother. Give your children a good Greek education, for they must be Greeks and nothing else. Love your brothers. I ask pardon of all whom I may have wronged. After declaring his undying love for his wife, King George concludes by invoking a blessing on his country.

A PRESIDENTIAL MANIFESTO.

YUAN SHIH-KAI ON THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

In a manifesto, after a general review of the situation since the Revolution in certain places is considered the natural outcome of the Revolution, President Yuan Shih-kai explains that he had never desired to use military force when plots were discovered lest he should alarm the people but trusted that the plotters would see the error of their ways and abandon their designs.

The present situation is most critical, as the Treasury is empty while the people are uneasy. If all combine and work for the good of the country prosperity will come, but it is impossible to say when. If, however, attempts are made to stir up strife, the people will suffer fresh calamities, even if partition of China be not involved.

Now that Parliament has been opened a President will soon be elected. The manifesto expresses the hope that the new President will remove hardships and save the people from "fire and water" by putting the country in a state of peace.

"I then, also," continues Yuan Shih-kai, "will enjoy peace with the people. I recently read a Reuter's telegram, saying it was reported that certain people were starting a movement with a view to launching a new revolution, while *The China Press* reports that a certain man has approached the Shanghai Nanking Railway, requesting that they should prepare to move troops to Nanking. These reports greatly surprised me, although they are perhaps inaccurate.

But how can I allow incipient trouble to mature? This, therefore, is specially and plainly to announce to Chinese citizens that they must thoroughly understand that, though the President is the people's servant and differs from an emperor, I, while remaining in public service as President, shall not shirk the responsibility of protecting the people from harm, of guarding the country, assisting the good and punishing the wicked according to the laws of the country. I instruct, therefore, tutuls, civil governors and local authorities as follows:—

"If it is discovered that people are planning to rebel, raising funds for that purpose, or gathering together bad characters, such people must be arrested and severely punished according to the evidence. If ignorant people are simply urged on to join such rebellious movements, they must be warned, and if they desert they are not to be punished."

Another manifesto points out that Chao Ping-chuan, the Premier, has already explained the Sung Chien-chen murder case from his point of view, while Chou Hsueh-shi, Minister of Finance, has similarly explained the circumstances preceding the signing of the Quintuple Loan contract. As regards the former, the case is now before the Court, where every effort will be made to discover the truth. People who prejudge the case, therefore, are wrong.

The *Asiatic Daily News* publishes the text of the President's message of resignation which will be communicated to the Assembly. In it he states that he reluctantly assumed the responsibility of managing the difficult affairs of the State; he says that he consistently aimed at promoting the interests of the country and at avoiding rashness and inaction. He declares with confidence: "My simple loyalty to my country." Now that the Assembly is organized a formal Government should replace the provisional one. He earnestly hopes that the representatives of the people will quickly elect the formal President.

RUBBER LEASES.

Presiding over the seventh annual meeting of the Rubber Estates of Johore, Sir E. A. Brettenham stated that the delay in the issue of the leases had been due to the fact that the General Adviser of the Government of Johore, who was also the Commissioner of Lands, made demands on the company for the payment of quit rent from the date of selection of the land. That demand appeared to the board to be so opposed to the terms of the Sultan's grant that they could not possibly agree to it, and after long negotiations the matter was referred to arbitration at the suggestion of the Government of Johore. The company asked that the arbitration should be placed in the hands of the highest judicial authority available, and Sir William H. Jones, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, consented to undertake the duty. His Honour found in favour of the company's contentions on all points and the result was that the matter had been finally settled. The estimated crop for the present year was 230,000 lb., and the estimated cost of producing it was 1s. 10d. per lb., f.o.b. A first dividend of 5 per cent. was declared.

JUDGE RENTOU'S FISCAL PROBLEM.

Speaking at the Holborn Restaurant last month Judge Rentoul, after remarking that he was studying Tariff Reform, propounded the following fiscal problem:—

It referred to the time when the Mexican dollar was 4s. in Mexico and 3s. 10d. in the United States, and the United States dollar was worth 4s. in the United States and 3s. 10d. in Mexico. A man in Mexico who had a Mexican dollar went to a public-house and bought 2d. worth of whisky, and got as change a United States dollar. He went over the bridge into the United States and bought another 2d. worth of whisky, and got as change a Mexican dollar. He returned over the bridge to Mexico, and repeated the operation until he was found drunk with a Mexican dollar in his pocket, exactly as he started.

"The great question is," said his Honour, "who paid for the whisky, the producer or the consumer?"

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 10th.
GOOD WISHES FOR CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.
A few of the London papers had editorial comments on the meeting of the first Parliament of China. The *Chronicle* remarked:—"Western civilisation will watch the Chinese experiment with sympathetic interest. A nation so numerous, so industrious, and so bent on education, must have in one way or another a great future." The *Standard* thinks that a new chapter in Chinese history has begun, and it is pretty certain to be an eventful one. The *Daily News* says:—"The congratulations of all friends of liberty will go out to China's first Parliament. No other popular assembly in history, not even our own Parliament, has had authority over so many millions of souls. The natural resources of China, probably not equalled by those of any other State and in a large measure still untapped, make the financial problem manageable if time be allowed. The practical instincts of the Chinese should prevent them pushing party differences to an extreme."

Herr Bebel, the leader of the German Socialists, in a message of congratulation, expresses the hope that the work of the Parliament may contribute to make the Chinese people free from political and economical oppression and exploitation.

"A new era has opened for China," comments the *Financial Times*, "and despite the pessimistic observations of certain critics the known facts seem to indicate the probability of the revolution against the Manchu dynasty being conducted to a successful, and above all, to a peaceful conclusion. Were the Chinese authorities to assent to the loan conditions sought to be imposed upon them by the Five Power group, we should receive glowing tributes of the prosperity of the country under the new régime. The difficulty is that China refuses to acknowledge the right of this group of international money-lenders to dictate to her as to the terms upon which she shall be permitted to raise loans. Sir Edward Grey has so far returned no very satisfactory answer to the critics who have ventured to question the wisdom of his policy in mixing diplomacy with finance, and lending the whole weight of authority of Downing Street to the support of one international group of bankers. It is not improbable, however, that his hands may be forced before very long. The withholding of recognition by our Government will have disastrous effects on British trade." This paper further argues that it is better from the point of view of our own traders that the negotiations for loans should originate in London.

NATIONAL SERVICE.
A Bill for National Service in the Territories was introduced into Parliament, on Friday, by Captain Sandys, one of the younger school of Unionist politicians who has already made his mark at St. Stephen's. Our naval superiority to-day, he argued, is very much less than it was in 1907, when the Territorial Force was constituted. Since 1907 there has been a reduction of 43,865 men in the Regular Army and Special Reserve and Militia. In the meantime the military and naval power of some of the Continental States have been increasing. Though the development of aerial navigation will probably revolutionise warlike operations in the future, our provision in regard to the new arm is altogether insignificant in comparison with that made by foreign Powers. The Territorial Army is 50,000 men under its establishment, and last year 34,700 men did not attend camp at all, while a large number did not have the full training. The Territorial system has not, therefore, proved successful on a voluntary basis, and it is necessary to enforce the principle that the privilege of citizenship carries with it the liability to undergo military training for the defence of the country. Captain Sandys quoted Lord Haldane as having said that in the event of war he would pass a short sharp Act to compel service in the defensive forces. "There is not much difference," he said, "between Lord Haldane's views and mine, except that I believe in organising the fire brigade before the fire takes place." The motion for second reading was seconded by Sir Charles Ross, a Liberal member, and after an instructive debate the Bill was talked out. No vote was consequently taken. It imposed on all male British subjects resident in the United Kingdom the obligation on attaining the age of 18 years of serving in the Territorial Force if required to do so by the Army Council. There were certain exemptions for only sons, and no person would be required to serve abroad.

LIBERAL STRATEGY.
The constant fear of snap-divisions and the uncertainty of Labour support have reduced the Liberal members to a serious

state of nervous tension. They do not know when another secret attack may be delivered, and they hardly know how best to guard against surprises. A few days ago they were all but beaten in the House and the party received a great fright. Directly the voting was over some of the stalwarts met to decide schemes whereby the danger of snap divisions might be removed. The step has been taken independently of the Whips, which makes the action all the more remarkable. It is probable that a system of relays will be established, to ensure a majority at all hours. Mr. Asquith has just served five years as Prime Minister. The right hon. gentleman is in vigorous health, and, according to a Lobby correspondent, hopes to remain at the head of the Government until he sees the Home Rule Bill through. That is one of his ambitions. A catastrophe to the Government might change his intentions, and it is understood that he has threatened to resign should the Government meet another defeat through the slackness of its supporters. At the present moment his position as leader of his party is stronger than it has ever been.

FEVER INFECTION FROM PANAMA.
Major James, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has recently returned to India from Panama, where he has been studying the question of yellow fever in order to suggest means for keeping the disease out of India when the canal is opened. It is understood here that he will report that the danger of the conveyance of the fever to India owing to the opening of the canal is not so serious as the authorities in India considered it might be. The fact is that the precautions at Honolulu, the first port of call, are a great safeguard against the Central American germs travelling to China and India. Major James thinks that the latitudes through which the mosquito would have to pass on the voyage to Asia would be fatal to the insect. All the same, full precautions are to be taken in order to be on the safe side.

Special measures are also being adopted in India to check the spread of malaria. Eight officers have been appointed to study the subject, and a Government scheme of special research grants has been placed in operation. Inquiry is also being made into the origin and distribution of plague, and experiments of a successful nature are being carried out in the disinfection of grain in bulk. Cholera and dysentery, too, will be subjects for close investigation this year.

A DIVIDED CANADA.
Before this letter appears in print the Canadian naval quarrel may be over, but I may state that all the Canadians in our own House of Commons, without exception, take a grave view of the situation in Ottawa. "It is an Imperial disaster," said one, "and the position is very grave and serious. A general election is inevitable. Canada will be split into British and alien sections, with the alien section slightly in the ascendancy. The question before the electors will be the gift of the three Dreadnoughts, and it is quite certain that there will be a large majority against the contribution. England will have to build the three ships herself and pay for them." Asked whether he regarded the anti-Dreadnought movement as anti-Imperial, this member replied:—"Yes. There is no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is right in front of a movement that is anti-Imperial, although he does not know it. It has all been a frightful mistake. A United Canada without Dreadnoughts would have been better than a divided Canada with them. It is absolutely certain now that we shall never get the Dreadnoughts."

NEW TITLE WANTED.
The Royal Colonial Institute has had a very successful year, and the Fellows and Associates now number considerably over 7,000, representative of every Colony and Dependency of the British Crown. The Council state, in their annual report, that they have long felt, and their attention has constantly been called to the fact, that however fitted the title "Royal Colonial Institute" was at the foundation in 1868, that title is no longer truly appropriate either to the self-governing Dominions or to India. A year ago a communication was sent to Fellows inviting opinions and suggestions on the subject. These are now under consideration, and the Council announce that they will in due course take such steps as may be approved and authorised. The Duke of Connaught has accepted the position of Vice-President of the Institute, and Earl Grey will be president for the coming year. The Council further announce that initial steps have been taken towards the establishment of a Chair of Empire Trade at the London School of Economics, and add this significant commentary:—"It is surprising that the Empire should have proceeded so far along the path of development without having a Chair of Empire Trade in its capital city." A substantial sum has been promised towards the maintenance of the Chair, but more is required.

NEW CHANNEL BOATS.
The steamboat service between this country and the Continent is likely to be revolutionised by the new scheme which will establish a service between Tilbury

and Ostend. The support of the Midland Railway Company on this side and the Belgian Government on the other is assured. Baron von Horst, one of the promoters, declares that the main object is to provide a comfortable means of transit between England and the rest of Europe, and besides being comfortable and even luxurious, it will also be expeditious and cheap. The Baron estimates that they will be able to offer the travelling public a reduction of 25 per cent. in the present prices. Three boats have been ordered of 4,200 tons each and a speed of 20 knots. These vessels will be modelled internally on those used on the American Lakes. All the state-rooms will be above the waterline and every passenger will be provided with a cabin. First of all, the night traffic will be developed, and the prospect of a night's rest unbroken by changing from boat to train is likely to appeal to many thousands of tourists. Passengers from the north of England will go direct to Tilbury and will proceed by the shortest routes to Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

GIBRALTAR AGITATED.
The three months' leave of absence granted to Sir Archibald Hunter is the sequel to the unpleasantness that has arisen between the Governor and the inhabitants. Towards the end of last year a number of "Fortress Orders" were promulgated which gave a great deal of dissatisfaction to the residents, and at the request of the Chamber of Commerce Sir Archibald received a composite deputation on January 31st last. A speech by the Governor criticising the inhabitants in outspoken language was then read. It was alleged that every class of the community was so outraged that instead of meeting him again, as the Governor suggested, memorials were addressed to the Home Government and a deputation came to this country to interview the Colonial Secretary. Sir Archibald said:—"There are places I will let civilians go to and places I shall prevent their going to. There are routes they may follow and routes they may not. There is a limit beyond which I am not prepared to allow the local Press to go. I say that Press censorship is a duty which may soon have to be undertaken." Sir Archibald also told them that English was no better spoken there than by a Kaffir rickshaman in Durban, and nothing like so well as by a donkey boy in Suva or Cairo. He also declared that men walked abreast on the pavements, spat, and used obscene language, and that there was no dirtier street than the main street of Gibraltar on a pay-day. The trouble arose, so it is stated, through an English lady being insulted in the main thoroughfare.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION.
Some improvement in the affairs of this company is evidently implied by the announcement that 6 per cent. is to be paid on the preferred ordinary shares on account of arrears. This brings the payments up to the end of 1911. Of course the Board could last year, had they so desired, meet the entire claims of the holders of this class of capital, but they decided to write off £25,000 against depreciation, of which £10,000 was withdrawn from underwriting account. The outlook for the present year must be regarded as favourable, although it is impossible to say how long the shipping industry will continue as prosperous as it is now. The career of this company has been fraught with a great deal of difficulty of late, but the gradual return to normal conditions in China should provide the opportunity for making up lost ground.

FAMOUS AERONAUT DEAD.
I expect many residents in the Far East will remember Mr. Percival Spencer, who gave balloon and parachute displays, not only in China but also in Japan, India, Egypt, and the Straits Settlements. He caught cold in Hongkong on Easter Monday, and developed bronchial pneumonia. The late Mr. Spencer was associated with his four brothers in the balloon business at Highbury. He was born in 1864, the son of an aeronaut, and when only eight years old he made his first balloon ascent at the Crystal Palace. In later years he became a familiar figure at fêtes and galas in different parts of the country. On seven occasions he crossed the English Channel by balloon, and he had also flown across the Irish Sea from the Isle of Man to Scotland. Mr. Spencer, says the *Times*, was the possessor of a large collection of photographs which he had taken himself in the course of his many journeys by balloon. Since the advent of the aeroplane and the airship he devoted a great deal of study to their structure and utility, and on many occasions he communicated his experiences through the Press and also through his writings and lectures.

LOST SECRETS.
"Can France now copy our Zeppelins?" is the question of the hour in Berlin. On every hand the accidental landing of the Z4 at Lunenburg, in France, is regarded as something approaching a national disaster. The airship was on her trials preliminary to being taken over by the German Government and contained all the latest improvements. All her secrets, hitherto so carefully guarded, must now be in the possession of France, and there is a great eagerness over the misadventure. The *Lebanais* aeronaute specialises in the construction of the Zeppelins, though how long it will take her brilliant mechanicians to make practical use of the knowledge is another matter.

A TRADITION FALSIFIED.
The Lord Mayor has dispelled a popular illusion about Billingsgate. He recently paid an early morning visit to this market. He did not go in his mayoral robes, but in his own hat, so that he should not be recognised. During the whole time that he was there, he said, he never heard a profane word. Everywhere he went he was met with a "By your leave, Sir." The Lord Mayor came to the conclusion that the good temper displayed in the carrying out of the arduous labours would have been a credit to any body of men.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

FLOODS AT CHANGSHA.

CHANGSHA, May 3rd.
Thunderstorms have occurred throughout the Eastern part of the Province. The water is higher than it has been since 1905. Boats are being used on the suburban streets. There is much distress. There have been a few accidents but no life has been lost. The wires have been interrupted for six days.

THE PREMIER TO RETIRE.

PEKING, April 4th.

The Peking *Jih Pao* states that Chao Ping-chun intends to retire permanently. The House of Representatives expects Lu Cheng-shiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chow Hsueh-shai, Minister of Finance, and Tuan Chih-jui, who is Acting Premier during the absence of Chao Ping-chun, to attend the House in connection with the Quintuple Loan.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE BY HUNGCHUZE.

HARBIN, May 3rd.

A large band of Hungchuzes visited the Yablong station on the Eastern section of the railway. The station was occupied by labourers and Chinese soldiers. The Hungchuzes set fire to the timber yard, and in order to prevent the extinguishing of the fire, killing one Chinese soldier, and wounding three labourers and one soldier. The result of the fire was the destruction of 20,000 sleepers and 10,000 planks and other timber belonging to the railway. General Hitchcock ordered out a division of railway guards to pursue the Hungchuzes.

CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

WUCHANG, May 2nd.

At noon to-day the streets were lined with troops carrying flags and without arms. Criers were sent round with goings announcing that America had recognised the Republic. The people were not afraid at the gun salutes.

A proclamation has been issued announcing that the children of the heroes who perished in the fight for liberty will be granted a free education at government expense on production of reliable evidence.

Arrears of taxes, which are somewhat heavy, are ordered to be paid, as under the monarchy.

CONDITIONS AT WUCHANG.

WUCHANG, May 3rd.

The annual idolatrous festival is taking place here on the 28th day of the third moon, according to the old date. The usual crowds are participating. The idols, which were destroyed by soldiers after the Revolution, have been restored at considerable expense. Precautions are being taken by the authorities to prevent trouble being stirred up during the holiday.

The country, apparently, has suffered little from the exceptionally heavy rains which have recently fallen. The rice is too young to be damaged, although some extra sowing will be necessary.

The American Consul and several officers from the American gunboat paid an official visit to Vice-President Li Yuan-hung yesterday.

Some recruiting is being done. The total number of men in the Hupai army is now under sixty thousand, and these are mostly recruits.

KWANGTUNG ASSEMBLY'S INDIGNATION.

The following telegram was recently sent, by direction of the Kwangtung Assembly to the Press Union and the various Parties in Peking:—"Without the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament the Government, during the night of the 26th inst., privately concluded an agreement for a loan of \$25,000,000 from the Quintuple Group. The terms of the loan agreement are absolutely unacceptable."

Such an unconstitutional act shows that the Government trifles with our sovereign rights as with toys and considers the Republic as of no account at all. "The Republic is not the private property of a few persons. Why should they do just as they please and heedlessly follow the example of Egypt? The Quintuple Group negotiated the deal in China without bearing in mind what the form of government of this nation is. That way of investing their capital is entirely devoid of security."

If they do not at once cancel the loan contract we, the citizens of the Republic, will under no circumstances recognise the loan even if the repudiation should result in our bodies being cut in pieces."

PROTEST AGAINST THE LOAN BY THE TUTH OF KWANGTUNG.

Mr. Wu Hon-man, Tuth of Kwangtung, sent telegrams to Yuan Shih-kai, the Cabinet, the Vice-President, the two Houses of Parliament, the Tathas, the Civil Governors, the Assemblies and the Press of the various provinces reading as follows:—"I was greatly surprised when I read the telegram from the Senate regarding the loan. To this increase the burden of the people without the approval of the National Assembly is clearly an act constituting serious violation of the Constitution. I never thought it possible that such a thing could happen in this Republic. Even during the tyrannical Tsing régime the higher authorities were not so bold and despotic as to allow foreign supervision of our finances for fifty years, besides giving the national salt and now the Government has taken the product as security. The loan is so big that it actually amounts to \$25,000,000. How could this debt be contracted without having the terms of the agreement published beforehand for the information of the public?"

"The Provisional Government should under no circumstances privately contract a big loan and thereby thrust a galling yoke upon the people during the last days of its existence, and actually after the Parliament has assembled."

"Previously the people of Kwangtung indignantly opposed the Sextuple Loan and now, as they have heard that the Government contracted this huge debt illegally, they have sworn to repudiate the loan. They unanimously decided that in connection with the Sung case the Government granted a big sum of money to the murderers. Now by showing contempt for the Constitution and treating the Parliament with contumely the people's suspicions of the Government are more deep-rooted than ever."

"The wave of indignation is running so high that nothing can curb their denunciation. Even under monarchical government public opinion is usually respected and a few persons dare not exercise despotic power in such matters as contracting loans to the extent of several hundreds of millions of dollars."

"Public opinion should be given far more weight in this nation, which has adopted a republican form of government. In consequence of what has occurred, and in view of the indignation created and the widespread dissatisfaction, I request that the loan agreement be at once cancelled in order to prevent total loss of confidence of the people in the Government."

THE SUNG MURDER.

PREMIER'S SECRETARY EXPLAINS TELEGRAMS.

A recent Renter's dispatch is amplified in the following communication:—"Hung Shu-chun, recently secretary to the Premier, whose correspondence with Lung Kwe-shing is alleged by the opposition to indicate the Premier's guilty knowledge of the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, sent a telegram on the 3rd inst. from Tsingtau, confessing that he did not like Sung and feared he would endanger the cause of the Republic. Without exposing Sung's misdeeds his reputation and influence could never be destroyed. When Lung wrote suggesting that a warrant issued in Japan for Sung's arrest on a charge of fraud should be purchased, Hung Shu-chun agreed, but, fearing he was not sufficiently influential, he assumed the name of the Cabinet to attain his object. The Premier did not keep in touch with this matter, and Hung Shu-chun, who possessed a private telegraph code, managed single-handed. His sole object was to expose Sung's misconduct and destroy his reputation. When he received certain telegrams from Lung, he failed to understand their meaning and decided to proceed to Shanghai to enquire. Hung says he never expected his letters and telegrams to be interpreted as evidence in the Sung Chiao-jen murder case. Such interpretation, he asserts, is unwarranted. If he intended to murder Sung, why did he attempt to procure documents damaging his reputation? Finally Hung explains that certain characters in one of the telegrams are a Peking idiom for 'hurting reputation' and do not mean 'kill.' This confession was voluntarily cabled to President Yuan Shih-kai, Vice-President Li Yuan-hung and high provincial authorities."

LUNG'S TRIAL BEGINS.
Lung Kwe-shing, against whom a *prima facie* case for complicity in the murder of the late Mr. Sung Chiao-jen was established in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement, Shanghai, before Mr. Garstin British Assessor and Magistrate Kwan, was last week brought to trial by Procurator Chen Ying in the Nantao Municipal Council building. The Court sat *in camera* and extreme measures were taken to preserve secrecy. Even lawyers were not admitted, in accordance with the Chinese law governing preliminary hearings. The Procurator and his recording secretary were the only officials present. With Lung Kwe-shing appeared Chu Ying-chun, who was arrested in Chapei for complicity in the murder. The Court-room was well guarded by Chinese police. The neighbourhood was also patrolled by volunteers and constables. The proceedings began at two o'clock in the afternoon and the examination of the two prisoners lasted till about five, when the case was adjourned *sine die*. Procurator Chen has taken the necessary measures to have Hung Tse-ying, First Secretary of Home Affairs, brought down to Shanghai to be tried in conjunction with Lung.

The Procurator has dispatched a wire to Peking to negotiate for the surrender of Hung with the German authorities at Tsingtau, whether Hung fled after suspicion of complicity in Sung's murder fell on him.

DEPORTATION OF CHINESE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

THE RIGHT UPHELD BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

Governor General Forbes last week received a cable from Washington announcing that the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in its decision rendered in the now famous case of the deportation of twelve Chinese in 1909. According to the decision of the highest tribunal the Governor General had the right to deport the men in question and cannot be held civilly liable.

A request was made in August, 1909, for the deportation of 12 Chinese. On the 15th of that month the chiefs of police and secret service of Manila acting under the orders of the Governor General seized and deported the 12 men, among them one who had lived in the islands for 29 years as a soap factor, another for 29 years as a baker and who was married to a native woman and had three grown daughters living there; another for 25 years; another for 24. One had lived there for no less than 35 years, was a Christian Chinaman with an extensive business and large family, and was in 1907 chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; and still another who had lived there for 33 years was included.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Mr. George W. Guthrie, whom President Wilson has appointed to be American Ambassador to Japan, was born at Pittsburgh in 1849, and after graduating at the University of that city became a lawyer and entered politics as a reformer and Democrat. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1904 and two years later became Mayor of Pittsburgh, in which position he attained some measure of fame for the reforms he initiated in the civic administration. He married in 1889 Florence J. Howe of his native city.

INTIMATIONS

RED BLOTCHES ON LEGS AND ARMS

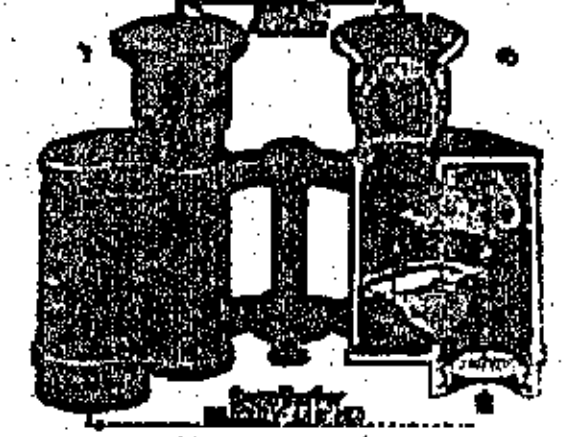
Spreading Every Day and Getting Worse. Itching, Soreness, Could Not Sleep by Night. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

24, Mount St., Plymouth, Eng.—"I had something like little red blotches come out on my legs and arms and I did not take much notice of it for I thought that it would pass off again, but I found at last every day it was spreading and still getting worse. So I went at last to the chemist and got a box of ointment but it did not do me a bit of good. In fact I had several different sorts but none of them did me any good."

"I was getting to feel a bit uneasy about it for I could not keep myself from itching, it being skin disease that I was suffering from. I saw your advertisement so I thought I would give it a trial before seeing a doctor about it and very glad I am to think that it was the Cuticura Remedies that cured me of it."

"It came out on my first like little red blotches on my legs and arms and still spread until they got larger causing an itching soreness, and could not sleep by night for it. I tried several boxes of ointments from chemists but they did me no good. After using the Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap for about a fortnight I can say I am perfectly cured." (Signed) J. H. Tuckett, July 10, '12. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot. F. Rowley & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A. Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

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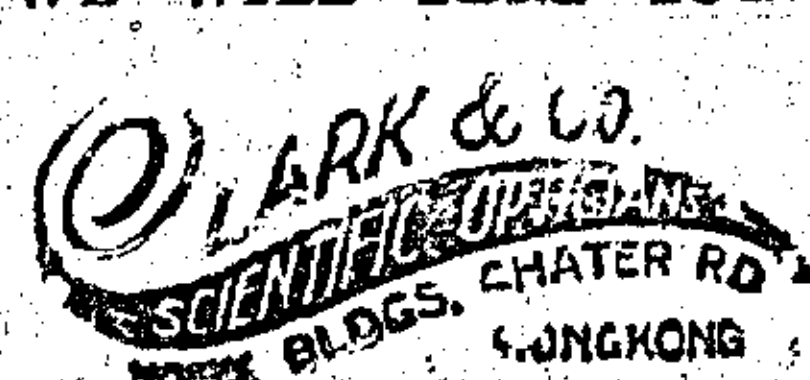
41

OUR STUDY OF THE EYE

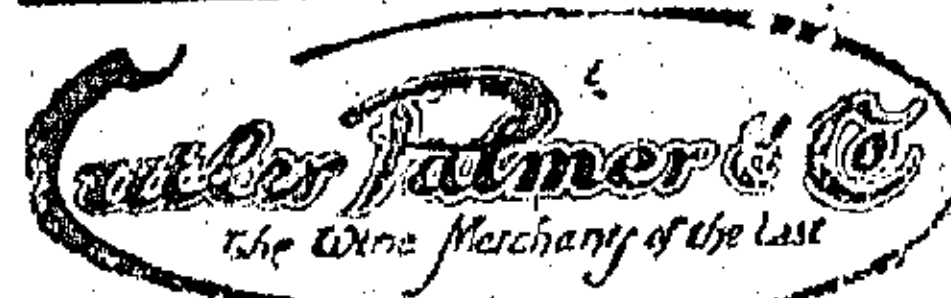


and its anatomy and our long experience in correcting defective vision enable us to tell beyond doubt if your eyes will be benefited by wearing glasses. Our method of testing is scientific and accurate. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so. If you do need glasses we can supply and fit them at extremely moderate prices.

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SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON
WRAP. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL OUTGOING PACKETS.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 11th

	Previous On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.70
Temperature	72	78
Humidity	91	94
Wind Direction	East	SSW
Force	3	3
Weather	or	or
Rain	1.46	

Highest open air Temperature on 11th... 78
Lowest open air Temperature on 11th... 72

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**MAIL TABLES
FOR 1913.**

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails of
Europe and America, and the dates of their
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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1911

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Hongkong 10th March, 1913.

MEMORIAL TO DR. LALCACA.

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

Memories of the assassination of Sir Curzon Wyllie in the vestibule of the Jehangir Hall of the Imperial Institute on the night of July 1, 1908, were revived last month, when on the stairs of the vestibule Lord George Hamilton unveiled a bust of Dr. Cawas Lalacaca, the Parsi physician of Shanghai who lost his life in the brave attempt to interpose between Sir Curzon and his assassin. Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree presided, and the company included two former Governors of Bombay, Lord Harris and Lord Lamington, Professor Wyndham-Dunstan, Mr. Lionel Abrahams (Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India), Mr. Francis Hutt (cousin of Sir Curzon Wyllie), Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, Colonel Sir David Barr, Sir Krishna Gupta, and Mr. Abbas Ali Baig (members of the Council of India), Sir Lesley Probyn, Countess Martinengo (President of the Oriental Club), Colonel T. H. Hendley, representatives of various Indian societies in this country, and Mr. M. M. Gandeia (hon. secretary).

Sir M. M. Bhownagree, on behalf of the Bombay committee of subscribers, offered the bust for acceptance by the authorities of the Imperial Institute. He read a letter from Lady Wyllie stating that it would be impossible for her to attend a ceremony reviving memories so painful. But she was very glad that the brave deed of Dr. Lalacaca was to be commemorated here as well as in India; and she had asked Mr. Hutt to place a wreath at the base of the bust on her behalf. Sir Mancherjee gave particulars of the movements to do honour to the memory of Dr. Lalacaca in Bombay, in London, and also in Shanghai, where he had practised his profession for many years.

Lord George Hamilton, in performing the unveiling ceremony, said it would be a lasting gratification to him to have been associated with this tribute to the memory of a brave and loyal Indian, who when a sudden call to duty was made upon him responded without hesitation and thereby sacrificed his life.

The bust, of which a replica has been erected in Bombay, is the work of Mr. P. W. Doyle Jones, of Chelsea, and is an admirable likeness of Dr. Lalacaca. It is in white Pentelic marble, with pale green Cippolino plinth, the whole standing upon a pedestal of dark green tinos, upon which is fixed a bronze inscription panel. Professor Wyndham-Dunstan, director of the Imperial Institute, formally accepted charge of the bust, and

Lord Harris proposed a vote of thanks to the Bombay committee for presenting and the Imperial Institute for accepting the bust. He said he was glad to learn that the bulk of the Bombay memorial fund was to be devoted to hospital work, and would thus be associated with the noble profession of healing to which Dr. Lalacaca belonged.

THE PUKOW-SINYANG RAILWAY.

THE QUESTION OF ROUTE.

The Times correspondent at Peking, writing on the 1st ult., said:—

The Pukow-Sinyang railway scheme, of which I telegraphed a few particulars yesterday, is one of a batch for which concessions were granted by the Chinese Government so far back as 1896. The concessionaires, the British and Chinese Corporation, have at various times expressed the desire to construct the line, but the Chinese have hitherto delayed execution of the project, generally for the reason that it was desirable that more important projects like the Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow lines should be completed first. Both these trunk railways now being open to traffic the moment seems opportune to proceed with a line bound to prove a valuable feeder to the two main lines running north and south, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Hankow. The concession provided for a line between Sinyang, an important station on the Peking-Hankow railway, and Pukow, the terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, but permits deviation of the route to suit local conditions. For some time it has been recognized that it would be better to link up with the Tientsin-Pukow line at some point north of Pukow. The main considerations are the existence of two parallel lines of water communication in the shape of the Yangtze and Hwai rivers. One idea is for the line to run between these two rivers, touching Zuchowfu, and joining the Tientsin-Pukow railway 50 miles or so north of Pukow. Another suggestion involves the route Sinyang-Yingchowfu-Suchow, the greater part of which is north of the Hwai river.

Surveys to begin at once. To report upon the respective advantages of the different alignments possible, Mr. T. J. Bourne, a British engineer with a long experience of railway construction in China and elsewhere, has been engaged by the Board of Communications to make a reconnaissance survey. For this and for definitive surveys, on an economical scale, the Board is in possession of funds, and Mr. Bourne proceeds at once to examine the ground. He will be appointed Engineer-in-Chief when the route is settled and the final agreement signed. The preliminaries will probably occupy about a year, a delay not without advantage in view of the condition of the money markets in Europe, and the prospect that Chinese credit will be sufficiently strained during the next 12 months by the flotation of a reorganization loan under the aegis of the Quintuple, or some other equally portentous combination of financial and political interests.

The length of the line, with one short branch, will probably be about 300 miles, and the approximate cost \$3,000,000. The all-important question of security is bound to give rise to some difference of opinion between the Chinese and the concessionaires. The acceptance of Pukow terms a few years ago set a precedent to which the Chinese not ungenerally cling with persistence. But having given way provisionally in the case of the Hukang railways, and in the

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recently-signed Belgian Railway loan agreement, they cannot well hold out on this occasion, particularly as the original preliminary agreement stipulates for terms similar to those relating to the Shanghai-Nanking railway, which involve the mortgage of the line, and the employment of foreign accountants, and so forth.

NEW ORIENT CABLE.

COLOMBO-PENANG SECTION COMPLETED.

The presence of a large steamer just outside the reef at Colpetty occasioned considerable conjecture this morning amongst travellers passing along the sea side, says *The Times of Ceylon*, of April 24th. At first sight the general thought was that the vessel was in difficulties, but closer observation proved that this was not the case. On enquiry it was discovered that the steamer was the cable ship *Colonia*, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., whose work it is to lay the new Orient cable which is to run from England as far east as Hongkong. The vessel arrived in Colombo yesterday afternoon from Penang, after laying the Penang-Colombo section of the new cable. The end of the cable has now to be landed at Colombo and this fact accounts for the presence of the *Colonia* so near the shore this morning. As has previously been stated, the new cable is being laid from Suez to Hongkong. Two cable companies are interested in the scheme, the Eastern and the Eastern Extension, and the Eastern will be responsible for the line from Europe to Ceylon and the Eastern Extension from here onwards to the Far East.

FASTER MAIL EASTERN SERVICE.

The cable is being laid with the primary object of providing a faster Far Eastern service. Cablegrams for the Far East are at present all transmitted via India, but with the establishment of this new service messages for the Far East and, incidentally, Ceylon will come direct across ocean from Aden. Naturally this will mean a much more rapid service than at present exists. The new cable will not in any way affect the present cable service to India, although in the event of a mishap on the line from Aden to Bombay it will be possible to send India's cables via Colombo. The sections of the new cable will be Suez to Aden, Aden to Colombo, Colombo to Penang, Penang to Singapore and Singapore to Hongkong. No new lines will be laid from Suez to England, as the message for transmission along the new Orient cable will be sent along the existing cables, of which there are several. After completing her work in Colombo, the *Colonia* will leave for England for more cable and she will then proceed to the Far East to lay the section between Penang and Singapore and Singapore and Hongkong. The last section to be laid will be the one between Aden and Colombo, and this will not be undertaken until after the monsoon. It will be possible by means of the new Orient cable to transmit messages to Australia via Colombo and Singapore, but it is not the present intention of the cable companies interested in the new line to do this. The old route will be continued, but in the event of a rush on the existing service, the new Orient line may be used as a relief. In the case of messages to and from India and the Far East the present arrangement will also be continued.

During the past two months preparations in connection with the new cable have been actively carried on in Colombo. The work began with the arrival in January of the *Magnet*, a cable survey vessel, which took soundings of the route from Penang to Colombo and also selected a site for the landing of the cable in Colombo. This site is situated on Galle Face, adjoining the railway line. Here a cable hut has been erected to receive the cables, and from this building the cables will eventually run underground to the Government Telegraph Office, where the office of the Eastern Telegraph Company will be situated.

CONNECTION ESTABLISHED. *The Times of Ceylon*, of April 25th, says:—The work of laying the Colombo-Penang section of the cable was completed to-day, when the shore-end of the cable was landed at the cable hut on Galle Face and the two lengths of the cable were joined up at sea. The steamer *Colonia* began operations at daybreak, and arriving off Colpetty, transferred a length of cable to a barge from which it was floated ashore on barrels. The end of the cable was then adjusted in the cable hut, after which the barge was towed out by a tug to the *Colonia*, paying out cable as it proceeded. On arriving alongside the cable steamer, which was anchored about two and a quarter miles from shore, the end of the cable length was nassed on board and sailed up with the cable in the tanks. The *Colonia* then steamed out to sea, paying out cable until she arrived at the point where the end of the deep sea cable to Penang was bugged up. The two ends of the cable were here joined up, thus establishing connection between Colombo and Penang.

On enquiry a representative of *The Times of Ceylon* learned that the cable to Penang will not be open for public traffic for some time. A staff of five telegraphists arrived out from England last week, but there is a lot of work to be done before the whole scheme will be in thorough working order. Mr. J. E. Adamson will be in charge of the station in Colombo, and Mr. A. J. Linde, who arrived in the island about two months ago, is supervising the installation of instruments.

Our representative learned that for the present all messages by the new cable will be transmitted from section to section by European operators, but when the cable has been laid throughout it is probable that instruments will be installed to transmit through messages mechanically. For some time to come it will only be possible to work one way at a time on the cable between Penang and Colombo. Eventually, however, a duplex system will be installed by means of which it will be possible to work both ways at once.

**MARTIN'S
APOL'STELL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Migraine, Stomach Disorders, Indigestion, Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Constipation, and all other ailments arising from the accumulation of uric acid in the system. It is a powerful solvent and excretory, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is sold in all chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per box. Six boxes 8/6. Post free 9/6. Write for full particulars to the Proprietor, M. J. D. Stephens, 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

**MOUTRIE'S
SUPPLY
THE PIANO**

ON HIRE

At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION

INCLUSIVE.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[629-2]

TO LET

TO LET.

"EDGEHILL" No. 6a, The PEAK—
FURNISHED. For particulars
apply to—
R. SUTHERLAND,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1913. [598]

TO LET.

FLATS, "WILD DELL" No. 147
Wanchai Road, Newly Built, each Flat
with 3 ROOMS, Kitchen, Bathroom, and
Servants Quarters. Quiet Locality.
"HOMESTEAD" No. 45, PEAK.
Apply to—
TSANG KIT-FAN,
Comptroller Department,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1913. [522]

TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE, Shamonee.
From 1st May, 1913.
153, PRATA EAST, GODOWN.
FOR SALE or TO LET.
Unfurnished, a HOUSE at The Peak
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [65]

TO LET.

"BREEZY VILLA" No. 2, Park Road.
4 Rooms, Bungalow with Tennis
Court. Commands splendid View of Harbour.
For Rent, etc., please apply to—
YAP HOK LING,
No. 4, Ripon Terrace.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1913. [507]

TO LET.

LARGE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
GODOWN, situated on Water Front,
East Point.
For further particulars apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1912. [67]

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.

NEW MODERN 2-ROOMED FLATS
with Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Kitchen
and Servants Quarters. Bathrooms fitted with
English Baths. Kitchen has English Cooking
Range and Hot Water Boiler. Electric Light
throughout. Immediate Possession.

ALSO
NEW FIVE-ROOMED TERRACE
HOUSES with Tennis Courts. Ready for
occupation about 1st May.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1913. [663]

TO LET.

L. HACIENDA EAST, 74, Mount
Kellet Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [587]

TO LET

NO 21, SHELLEY STREET.
The "EYRIE" No. 13, Peak, To Let
Furnished.
"CRAIG EYRIE" No. 4, The Peak, To
Let. 3 ROOMS; Tennis and Croquet Lawns;
Fine Situation.
From 1st February, 1913, MERRION No. 10
PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished. 6 ROOMS
To Let or For Sale. "GLENSHIEL" No.
124, Barker Road, Peak, 5 ROOMS, from 1st
March, 1913.
For Sale, "HARTING and ROGATE"
on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.
Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1913. [64]

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Rd. Central.
No. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 5 STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1913. [623]

TO LET

TO LET.

ON 2ND FLOOR, No. 2, PRUDER STREET,
ONE-ROOMED OFFICE.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [65]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [506]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, in
Wooded Grounds,
For Particulars, apply—
G. D. CLARKE,
38, Nakayamachiro,
3-Chome, Kobe,
Japan.
[350]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 9th April, 1913. [555]

TO LET.

SHOP in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1912. [69]

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

12TH MAY, 1913, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vietstock	5 a.m.	29.69	51	—	NE	0	o
Namur	6 a.m.	29.51	—	—	NE	2	—
Hakodate	"	29.71	—	—	WSW	1	—
Pokio	"	29.65	—	—	WSW	1	—
Koshi	"	29.97	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.91	—	—	SE	4	—
Kagoshima	"	29.96	—	—	SE	0	—
Oshima	"	29.91	—	—	SE	1	—
Naha	"	29.85	—	—	SE	1	—
Ishijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.08	—	—	—	—	—
Cheloo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	29.58	63	93	SE	4	o
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.81	67	—	SE	1	or
Gutaloff	"	29.67	64	—	SE	5	or
Sharp Peak	"	29.78	68	—	SE	0	f
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.81	71	85	NE	1	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	6 a.m.	29.79	—	—	SE	2	—
Paichu	"	29.80	—	—	SE	0	—
Tainan	"	29.82	—	—	SE	2	—
Koshun	"	29.82	—	—	SE	6	—
Pescadore	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yantow	6 a.m.	29.73	80	87	SSW	1	o
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.70	78	94	SSW	3	or
Gay Hook	"	29.71	—	—	SE	3	o
Yamoo	"	29.71	77	—	SSW	3	o
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zailow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pukhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.m.	29.68	77	—	SE	3	o
Tourane	"	29.73	82	—	—	0	b
C. St. James	"	29.87	79	—	SSW	4	o
Aparri	"	29.87	77	—	WSW	1	o
Y. a. Ila	"	29.91	75	—	—	0	b
Legaspi	"	29.94	76	—	SSW	1	b
Bacolod	9 a.m.	29.95	83	—	SSW	1	b
Itolo	"	—	—	—	SE	1	o
Cebu	"	29.94	88	—	—	0	b
Manila	"	29.91	87	—	—	—	—

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "MAGELLAN."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "V. de Dunkerque" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1913.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"FALLS OF ORCHY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELTA"

Arrived Hongkong on 8th May, 1913, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malaja,"
"Morca" and "Egypt."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1913.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BEALEDI,"
FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1913.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODD & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1913.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY LIMITED,
COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CATHAY" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th May, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd May, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

MELOCHES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1913.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ARRIVALS: APCAR, British str., Walker, 8th May—Japan 3rd May, Coal and General—David Sassoon & Co.

ATREUS, British str., 4,290, J. N. Williamson, 11th May—Shanghai 9th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 6,180, I. Goto, 8th May—Yokohama 1st April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHINA, American str., 3,188, H. Thompson, 6th May—San Francisco 5th April, Mails and General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

CHOT SING, German str., 1,021, Bruhn, 3rd May—Bangkok 17th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARK JENSEN, German str., 1,103, C. Jungersen, 8th May—Rangoon 24th April, Rice—Jensen & Co.

DEVANTON, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 4th May—Saigon 30th April, General—Orford.

EIGER, Norwegian str., 675, E. Fingelson, 7th May—Newchwang 30th April, General—Orford.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, British str., 8,789, E. Beetham, 9th May—Liverpool 1st April, Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,082, U. Tomimaka, 5th May—Moji 29th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GERMANIA, German str., 1,713, W. von Hottelstein, 7th May—Singapore 30th April, Rice and Flour—Jensen & Co.

GHAEZE, British str., 2,242, D. A. Cave, 10th May—Shanghai 6th May, General—Dodwell & Co.

GUTTAIE, British str., 1,494, F. O. Campbell, 7th May—Sydney 9th May, General—Orford.

HAIKING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 11th May—Swatow 10th May, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,363, Hodgins, 7th May—Poochow 4th May, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HAKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,423, K. Nishikawa, 3rd April—Sourabaya 13th April, Sugar—Orford.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 16th May—Swatow 10th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, Marqueterie, 10th May—Haiphong 8th May, General—A. R. Marty.

HUE, French str., 615, A. Cornelissen, 5th May—Nanchang, Nil—A. R. Marty.

INDIEN, Danish str., 5,553, C. van Deurs, 11th May—Vladivostok 5th May, Beans and General—Melchers & Co.

IXION, British str., 6,527, James Rippenhausen, 11th May—Seattle, General—Butterfield & Swire.

JELUTINGA, British str., 3,361, Robins, 7th May—Moji 3rd May, Coal and General—David Sassoon & Co.

KEEMUN, British str., 5,886, Conradi, 9th May—Manila 7th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KIUKIANG, British str., 1,228, F. Robertson, 11th May—Newchwang 2nd May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KOHSICANG, German str., 1,299, August Roscher, 8th May—Bangkok 2nd May, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGLO, Chinese str., 1,023, MacArthur, 4th May—Shanghai 1st May, General—Chinese.

KWANTAI, Chinese str., 1,536, C. Stewart, 10th May—Shanghai 7th May, General—Chinese.

KYODO MARU, Japanese str., 1,935, S. Morisaki, 6th May—Newchwang 29th April, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NARRUNG, British str., 2,925, R. Stevenson, 8th May—Kobe 2nd May, Ballast—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ONSANG, British str., 1,778, Pickersall, 4th May—Bangkok 28th April, Rice and Meal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PENINSULA, British str., 3,797, N. D. Clarke, 6th May—San Francisco, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.

PHU YEN, French str., 1,425, L. Ribault, 10th May—Saigon 6th May, Rice—Bradley & Co.

RAJABURI, German str., 1,189, C. Wolf, 1st May—Swatow 30th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RIJON MARU, Japanese str., 4,805, P. Yamaguchi, 8th May—Sourabaya 29th April, Sugar—Orford.

SHIZUOKA MARU, Japanese str., 4,072, T. Iwasawa, 11th May—Seattle 8th April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, J. Robertson, 5th May—Hongkong 2nd May, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,115, Tashiro, 8th May—Swatow 8th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

STRATON, British str., 2,891, R. Campbell, 9th May—Labuan 3rd May, Coal—British Admiralty.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(S. D. SETNA & Co.'s FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.)

Hongkong, 9th May.

BENGAL ORRUM.—Market ruled weak, and a very small business is reported in this. Buyers are not free in the market, and sales are reported in 1 chest of Patna New at \$3,635, and 8 chests of Patna Old at \$3,400—in all about 7 chests. Clearances during the fortnight of 7 chests of Patna New, 96 chests of Patna Old, and 3 chests of Bonares New—in all about 100 chests. Unsold stock: Patna New 304 chests, Patna Old 1,710 chests, Bonares New 458 chests and Bonares Old 340 chests—in all about 2,812 chests. Sold but uncleared: Patna New 14 chests, Patna Old 141 chests, Bonares New 14 chests, Bonares Old 73 chests—in all about 213 chests. Market closes weak. Closing quotations:—

Patna New, \$3,635; Patna Old, \$3,400; Bonares New, \$3,625; Bonares Old, \$3,400.

Malwa Orum.—Prices show a decline, and sales are reported in 68 chests of Old at \$3,000 to \$3,100 per picul. Clearances about 75 chests. Unsold stock about 1,108 chests. Sold but uncleared stock about 84 chests. Closing quotations:—

Malwa New, \$2,950 to \$3,000; Malwa Old, \$3,000 to \$3,100.

Corron.—Nothing doing. Market quiet. Nominal quotations \$27 to \$30 per picul.

Yarn.—Market ruled quiet. The Chinese are not free buyers at present, and wait for another opportunity. Sales during the past fortnight are computed at about 1,800 bales comprising 50 bales of No. 6s, 600 bales of No. 10s, 150 bales of No. 12s, 100 bales of No. 16s, and 900 bales of No. 20s. as under:—

	50 Bales China	No. 6s	per bale.
200	City of Bombay	200	148
100	David	100	155
150	David	100	127
100	Dunbar	100	120
100	Elphinstone	100	120
100	Goldsmith	100	130
150	Hope	100	124
100	Indo-China	100	124
200	Phoenix	100	137
100	Sun	100	125
150	Sun	100	151

Unsold stock is about 35,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 20,000 bales.

LOCAL MILL.—Sales are reported in 100 bales No. 10s at \$123, 100 bales of No. 12s at \$135, and 100 bales of No. 16s at \$141—in all about 300 bales.

JAPANESE YARN.—Sales of about 300 bales of No. 20s at \$153 are reported in the market.

STAPLE ARTICLES.—In imports sales are reported in Apricots at \$14 to \$15 per picul, B'Dallum at \$7 per picul, Bezoar Stone at \$145 per catty, Cloves at \$56 to \$58 per picul, Fennel Seeds at \$7 per picul, Gum Oilbarn at \$8 to \$14 per picul, Halibore at \$18 to \$20 per picul, Kismis at \$16 per picul, and Onions at \$1 per basket. In imports purchases are reported in Green Beans at \$4 per picul, White Beans at \$4 per picul, Camphor at \$120 per picul, Cassia Lignea at \$15 to \$16 per picul, Fire-Crackers at \$10 to \$20 per case, Turmeric at \$8 per picul, and Zedoary at \$12 per picul. The closing quotations are as under:—

	Imports.	Price per picul.
Almonds	...	\$27 to 35
Alum	...	17
Angkor (Gum)	...	16
Apricots (Jardine)	...	10 to 15
Asafetida	...	6 to 20
Avanturine Stone (per catty)	...	12
B'Dallum (Gogal)	...	6 to 8
Bezoar Stone (per catty)	...	140 to 180
Bhesabole	...	8 to 10
Bornal	...	11 to 17
Cloves	...	50 to 60
Sticks	...	3 to 33
(Extracted)	...	12 to 14
Corundum Stones	...	7 to 30
Fennel Seeds	...	6 to 8
Flour, American (40 lbs.)	...	210 to 260
Gallinas (Maya)	...	1 to 25
Gonda Horse (catty)	...	140 to 160
Groundnuts (Baugoon)	...	54 to 7
Gum Oilbarn	...	5 to 15
Halibore (Kadoo or Kutki)	...	16 to 24
Ivory (large pieces)	...	800 to 760
(Akkia)	...	350 to 450
Ivory (small)	...	700 to 770
(Chatta)	...	300 to 400
(Ghilla)	...	280 to 400
(Khandwar)	...	12 to 16
Kismis	...	5 to 9
Myvat (Rustine)	...	4 to 5
Myramboline (Hada)	...	4 to 5
Onions, Bombay (per basket)	...	4 to 5
Onions, Japan (per picul)	...	4 to 5
Pencok Feathers (per 10,000)	...	30 to 48
Putehuck (Opplate)	...	80 to 95
Quicksilver	...	130 to 9
Rice	...	5 to 8
Rhinoceros Horns	...	340 to 460
Sassa (Oil)	...	70 to 90
Sassa (Malay) (Solmus)	...	10 to 13
Safflower (Kosomful)	...	6 to 12
Saffron (Haisor) per catty	...	6 to 10
Sago	...	13 to 14
Saltpetre	...	10 to 30
Sandalwood	...	250 to 350
Senna (Java)	...	84 to 91
Sugar (Mauritius)	...	62 to 73

Exports. Price per picul.

Bean oil	...	\$12 to 20
Beans (Green)	...	32 to 4
Beans (White)	...	32 to 4
Beans (Soy)	...	32 to 4
Bezoar (cleaned)	...	55 to 5
Bryas Buttons (per one box)	...	320 to 360
Bristles (Black)	...	120 to 150
(White)	...	600 to 700
Camphor	...	110 to 120
Cashew Oil	...	80 to 100
Cashew Nuts	...	28 to 32
Cassia Buds	...	15 to 16
Cassia Lignea	...	10 to 12
(Broken)	...	12 to 280
China root (cleaned)	...	125 to 135
(Uncleaned)	...	71 to 9
Combs (Bamboo) (per 100 pieces)	...	35 to 40
Drum (per 108 pieces)	...	40 to 50
False Pearls	...	10 to 50
Fire Crackers	...	9 to 35
Gambal	...	63 to 64
Garia	...	12 to 121
Ginger (dry)	...	7 to 8
(wet)	...	17 to 20
Glass Beads	...	24 to 20
Gins	...	24 to 20

Exports. price per picul.		
Groundnuts (with shells)	82 to 92	12
" (without shells)	104 to 12	25
" oil	250 to 400	110
Human hair	250 to 400	110
Isinglass	100 to 110	110
Mattings (Damask) (per 100 pieces)	40 to 70	70
" (Linton)	25 to 52	52
" (Canton)	20 to 43	43
" (Ningpo)	17 to 30	30
Munsal	9 to 14	14
Paper (Mokemaria)	33 to 116	116
Peppermint Crystals	2,200	33
Oil	130 to 350	350
Pepper (Black)	27 to 36	36
Preserves (box of 6 Jars)	3 to 5	5
Rice	24 to 35	35
Rubor	28 to 35	35
Seeds (30 pieces)	48 to 51	51
Star Aniseed	37 to 42	42
" Refined	380 to 450	450
Sugar	81 to 101	101
Sugar Candy	122 to 131	131
Tan	25 to 100	100
Tin Oil	27 to 30	30
Tin Leaves (folia)	200	30
Turmeric	73 to 84	84
Vermilion	68 to 71	71
Walnuts	14 to 22	22
Wax	37 to 40	40
Wood oil	20 to 30	30
Zedoary (Kapoer Katchery)	12 to 13	13

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE 1913.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which European residents. Not only is the Directory a full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Country, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year most of which will serve

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NILE Capt. H. Powell	10 A.M. 14th May	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA, and YOKOHAMA	ASSAYE Capt. E. J. Fox	About 16th May	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	About 22nd May	Freight and Passage
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	Noon 24th May	See Special Advertisement

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 13th May, 1913

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 14th May, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKANG"	On 15th May, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 15th May, 4 P.M.
CHONGKING and NEWYORK	"KUEIKANG"	On 17th May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 17th May, Noon
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th May, Noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck; aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KALIFONG" is situated on Deck; aft. Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINCHUA," and "LINTAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 11 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 13th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAITANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgkin	TUESDAY, 20th May, at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 5 Days).

"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	WED'DAY, 14th May, at 11 A.M.
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Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1913.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 30th May	On 24th May, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 30th May	On 21st June, 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. At State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRT GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.)

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. FURST BUELOW 19th May.	S.S. LIBERIA ... 17th May.
S.S. BIRKENFELS ... 24th May.	FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA & PORTLAND (Or.)
S.S. SAXONIA ... 24th May.	S.S. SAKONIA ... 20th May.
S.S. PRUSSIAN ... 24th June.	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. BAYERN ... 20th May.
	FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ARABIA ... 27th May.
	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ALESIA ... 9th June.
	FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SAMBIA ... 12th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1913.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU

TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

"NIPPON MARU"

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 27th May, Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 24th June, at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

The S.S. "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 27th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

The Steamers—

BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU and KIYO MARU

Ply between HONGKONG and COBONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WED'DAY, 4th June, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,200	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	4000	McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 27th May, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, PHILIPPINES S.S. Co.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"CHICAGO MARU"	Capt. Odo	SATURDAY, 17th May, at 2 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	WED'DAY, 22nd May, at 2 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 12th June, at 2 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanno	WED'DAY, 25th June, at 2 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 10th July, at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 23rd July, at 2 P.M.

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	WED'DAY, 30th July, at 4 P.M.

FOR MOJI, KOBE and YOKKAICHI.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	SUNDAY, 22nd June, at 4 P.M.
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.

CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 21st May, at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	M. Nagano	Leaving

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	WED'DAY, 14th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	Leaving

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Praya Central).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z. KAMIYA,

MANAGER

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
"GUTHRIE"	11th June	24th May
"CHANGSHA"	11th June	14th June

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 13th May, 1913.

TELEPHONE No. 36.

AGENTS.

1665

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN...	"BUELOW"	Capt. C. Nahrath, 16,900	Wed'day, 14th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN"	Capt. A. Ahlborn, 17,300	About Wed'day, 14th May.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Capt. D. Lenz, 6,000	Saturday, 17th May, at 9 A.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Capt. H. Bremer, 6,100	About Tuesday, 27th May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Capt. F. Sembill, 5,000	End of May.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELOCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1913.

GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST ... \$10.00	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY on paper cover ... 0.80
Do. Smaller Edition ... 6.00	Do. cloth cover ... 1.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY: a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ... 3.50	DOG AND GUN in New Territory FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illustrations ... 1.75
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891 ... 1.00	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol. bound ... 7.50
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1896, Illustrated Account ... 0.50	FIFTY YEARS ANGLICAN CHINESE CALENDAR, 1884 to 1913 ... 2.50
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	NEW TERRITORY ... 0.20
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	MAIL TABLES for 1913 ... 0.20 & 0.25

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.

Is, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p. Hongkong.	Sanario, depot ship for Submarines, 980 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Lt.-Commr. N. B. Archdale, Hongkong.
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p. Lieut. Comdr. B. E. Frickard, Hongkong.	Roadpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. I. A. S. H. Hutton, west River.
Briarcliff, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darwall, Canton.	Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400 f.d., Commr. Hugh P. E. T. Williams, Shanghai.	Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 335 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner W. H. Ryder, Hongkong.
Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master W. Smith, Hongkong.	Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commr. R. Anstruther, C.M.G., Hongkong.
Cliff, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O., Penang.	Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. Gray Stoddart, Chungking.
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Wilkin- son, Hongkong.	Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Com. H. R. N. Cottrell, Dornier, Hankow.
Floa, 430 tons, 900 f.d., 12 guns, Capt. Charles F. Corbett, M. V. O., en route to Yokohama.	Uk, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lt. Maxwell, Yangtze.
Hampshire, 10, 850 tons, 21,000 f.d., 14 guns, Captain Marous Rowland Hill, Hongkong.	Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Harold D. Adair, Hongkong.
Kent, armed cruiser, 9,500 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. Allen T. Hunt, C.S.I., Yokohama.	Welland, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Comdr. Seymour, Yangtze.
Kinab, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lt.-Comdr. H. Marryatt, Hankow.	Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns, 6,900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. Neville, Yangtze.
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Capt. F. C. C. Pasco, Labuan.	Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 600 h.p., Lieut. and Comdr. J. C. F. Barrett, Kitching.
Minotaur, armed cruiser (flagship Vice-Admiral T. H. Jerram, C.B., i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. E. B. Kiddle, Wussung).	Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. M. B. E. Blackwood, Yangtze.
Monmouth, armed cruiser, 9,500 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. B. H. F. Bartlett, M.V.O., Yokohama.	Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Robin W. Lloyd, Hankow.
Moche, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut.-Comdr. Allen Dixon, Canton.	
Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, turbine 22,000 f.d., Captain George P. E. Hunt, D.S.O., Shanghai.	
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Malcolm Murray, R.N., Yangtze.	
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Chambers, Hongkong.	
Ribbie, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lt.-Comdr. E. J. G. Mackinnon, Yangtze.	
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. J. Heetwood-Nash, Hongkong.	

FOR SALE.

GAS COMPRESSOR with ELECTRIC MOTOR and FITTINGS. Will increase ordinary lighting power by 25 per cent without extra cost.

Apply—

MANAGER,

"Hongkong Daily Press Office"

A MOST FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY.

TEPLITZ WATER

A delicious refreshment when taken PLAIN or mixed with
WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE or FRUIT JUICE.

!!! 10 Cents a Bottle !!!

ALMOST JUST AS CHEAP AS
SODA WATER

SPECIAL PRICE:

Per Case of 100 Pints

Hongkong Dollars 10.-

Telephone 960.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1913

NOTICE POST OFFICE

The Corbin, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow, at 2 p.m.

The Nile is expected to arrive here to-morrow, with the London Mail (via Siberia) of Friday, the 25th April.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits	Atreus ...	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Chinwantao	Onseng ...	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Cheibon, Samang and Sourabaya	Haidis ...	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichang ...	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO	China ...	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Sui Tai ...	Tuesday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Jelunga ...	Tuesday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tean ...	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Bohemio ...	Tuesday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Colombo Maru ...	Tuesday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haiman ...	Wednesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
STRAITS, RUSSIA, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via NAPLES	Bielow ...	Wednesday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Amoy	Soshu Maru ...	Wednesday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Nite ...	Wednesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai ...	Wednesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Kuchinotsu, Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle	Zeomus ...	Wednesday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Suisang ...	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Nagasaki	Goeben ...	Thursday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Kutsang ...	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Aratoom Apcar ...	Thursday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Anhui ...	Thursday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China via Ningpo	Baitan ...	Friday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ANGARA, YAP, FREDERICK, WILHELMSTADT, RABAU, HERBERTSHOF, MATRIP, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND via BRISBANE	Hamsang ...	Friday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Newchwang	Prim Sigismund ...	Saturday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Victoria and Tacoma	Kuikiang ...	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Chicago Maru ...	Saturday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang ...	Saturday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Zuipo ...	Saturday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenan ...	Saturday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Chipshing ...	Tuesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang ...	Tuesday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to NOON Extra postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Polynesien ...	Saturday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China	Shidzuoka Maru ...	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle	Tango Maru ...	Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Empress of Russia ...	Wednesday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Guthrie ...	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Empire ...	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	Delta ...	Saturday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
STRAITS, RUSSIA, CEYLON, ADELARDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, and EUROPE via BRISBANE (Late Letters 11 to NOON Extra postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Loongang ...	Saturday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, May 10th.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2-5
Bank Bills, on demand	2-5
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2-5
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2-5
Credit, at 4 months sight	2-5
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	2-5
ON HANKOW—	
Bank Bills, on demand	234
Credit, at 4 months sight	239
ON SHANGHAI—	
On demand	206
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49
Credit, at 60 days sight	50
ON HONGKONG—	
Telegraphic Transfer	150
Bank, on demand	150
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	224
Private, 30 days sight	234
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	234
ON MANILA—	
On demand	234
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	234
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	234
ON HATYONG—	
On demand	234
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	234
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	234
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per oz.	234
SILVER, per oz.	234

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	7.38 discount
Chinese	10 "	7.68
Hongkong	20 "	7.30
Hongkong	10 "	7.57

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Location	Due
April 23rd	May 10th
April 26th	May 12th

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 10TH MAY, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$105	51 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, buyers	10 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$2.90, buyers	7 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, buyers	7 p.c.
COTTON MILLS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 135	6 p.c.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9, buyers	6 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	all	\$7, buyers	6 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$44, buyers	6 p.c.
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$62	all	\$4, buyers	7 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 63, buyers	7 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 112, buyers	7 p.c.
Shai and Hongkong Engineering Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$4.80, buyers	5 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$11, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$75, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 p.c.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	10 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	10 p.c.
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	10 p.c.
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	10 p.c.
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	all	\$25, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$148, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$25	all	\$25, buyers	7 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	10,000	\$15	all	\$15, buyers	6 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	6 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers	6 p.c.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	8 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 92	7 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$50, buyers	7 p.c.
Manitoba Land Exploitation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	7 p.c.
MIXED—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
Haywood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
Ruby Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
Tronch Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
Pulper et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$105, buyers	5 p.c.
Lunon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$36, buyers	5 p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$2	all	\$19, buyers	4 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$27, buyers	7 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$1	all	\$95, buyers	7 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	\$5, buyers	4 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$10	all	\$52, buyers	4 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	30,000	\$1	all	\$22, buyers	4 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	4 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	4 p.c.
STORAGE AND DISPENSARIES—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25, buyers	4 p.c.
Gande, Price & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	4 p.c.
Rowell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	4 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	4 p.c.
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	4 p.c.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	9,900	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	4 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	4 p.c.

Para Rubber in London	3/6 per lb.
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.	
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.	

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TODAY

3 p.m.—Auction of Two Lots of Crown Land at Leighton Hill and Shaukiwan Road, by Public Works Dept.

TODAY

9 p.m.—Chernavsky at the City Hall.

9.15 p.m.—Eijon Seaside Theatre.

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